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VOLUME XLVI. SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DAN MANNING RESIGNS.

HE WITHDRAWS, ACCEPTED BY A PROVIDENTIAL MANDATE.

The Secretary to Take a Rest Until Oct. 5, When, if His Health Be Not Restored, President Cleveland Will Accept His Request for Retirement—A Recognition of the Cabinet Among the Professions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The resignation of Secretary Manning, following so soon after the apoplectic attack, is a blow upon to the President's friends as a grave misfortune to the Administration. Many believe it means the entire reorganization of the Cabinet, including the dropping of Carlisle, within the next six months. It is suspected that the power behind the throne is about to dissolve. Since Mr. Manning was stricken down to-day and since friends and even newspapers learned that he would agree to ask to take the rest of the year off as Secretary Department. During the day while a second and less attack was feared many thought that an untimely arrest for speaking on the matter. When the Secretary began to improve a little they assumed in the President's mind that the resignation is not finally accepted, and afterward that agreed that it should be withheld till a session's rest and demonstration that it would be impossible for the Secretary to return to public life. Secretary Fairchild, believed to be attached to the Secretary to return to the Treasury Department, will succeed Manning's resignation is accepted. Secretary Olney, Attorney-General, will succeed Fairchild. Secretary Lamont, of War, will succeed Olney. Secretary Bissell, Postmaster-General, will succeed Lamont. Secretary Herbert, of Alabama, will succeed Bissell. Secretary Hoke Smith, of Georgia, will succeed Herbert. Secretary Carlisle will be left out in the cold. Secretary Morton will be left out in the cold. Secretary Morton will be left out in the cold. Secretary Morton will be left out in the cold.

[illegible]

To the President:

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL MANNING.

To the President:

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL MANNING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from the White House, an official look-[illegible] and others back from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland. Many of these gentlemen brought letters of congratulation and regret [illegible] Secretary Lamont, but others were on the ground [illegible] the President and Mrs. Cleveland [illegible] to receive and extending their [illegible] the late news from the Capitol under the [illegible] Mr. Superintendent of Telegraph Service, who had a message from the White House which he delivered to several of the callers. He did not see the President.

Distribution of the White House Wedding Cards—A Description of Some of the Costly Presents Tendered the President's Bride.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Since a thousand cards announcing the President's marriage have been sent out from the White House today under the direction of Col. Lamont. They are plain and square. On the first page of a full sheet of fine white paper the announcement is engraved in heavy black type as follows:

"Mr. Grover Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom, Married Wednesday, June 2, 1885, Executive Mansion, Washington."

These announcements are sent to the members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, the Lieutenant-General of the Army, Admiral of the Navy, and other officers in Washington, and to personal friends of the President and Mrs. Cleveland all over the country. It was necessary to employ two additional clerks to the office to assist in addressing these envelopes. Col. Lamont, Private Secretary Hurlbut, and Mr. Brownell, Superintendent of Telegraph Service, also had a number of assistants. Each envelope contained a duplicate of the announcement, and several hundred of these were sent out last night. Many of the cards were delivered to persons at the cottage. The rest will be delivered by messengers from the White House which is now the Executive Mansion.

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Cleveland's Religious Views—A Christian, but Not a Stickler for Dogmas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Aside from the President's marriage there were many matters in circulation to the effect that his wife would carry him off from the Fourth-street Presbyterian Church to one of the Episcopal churches, but on the occasion to the city here been nothing necessary to say who would get President Cleveland when he took it into his head that the President and his wife will attend the Cleveland pew in St. Luke's church, since both are Presbyterians or have been encouraged to attend Presbyterian churches. When Mr. Cleveland was asked yesterday about the matter he said:

"No, the President will continue to be a member of his flock. Only last week, when we were talking over the events of the marriage ceremony, he referred to the matter in the Episcopal church, and assured me that he would occupy a pew in the church as usual. Then, I suppose, Mrs. Cleveland will attend the Presbyterian church with her husband, as she has been their member of the congregation. The President and his wife are devout Christians, and I think a committee of any church can, from the religious standpoint, feel assured that they will be regular attendants upon the services of the church when not at the White House."

"Do you think the President is an earnest believer in Presbyterian doctrines?" inquired the reporter.

"That depends on what you mean by earnest," replied the doctor. "From what I have seen of him I judge him to be a sincere Christian, but I do not believe he is an earnest believer in the seven points of Calvinism. The President is a man of broad and liberal views, and I do not think he would be a stickler for dogmas."

"Do you think the President's wife will favor the Episcopal church?"

"I do not think she will favor any church, but will attend the one to which her husband goes. I do not think she will be a member of any church, but will attend the one to which her husband goes. I do not think she will be a member of any church, but will attend the one to which her husband goes. I do not think she will be a member of

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

GEN. BUTLER'S CASE NOW OFF THE JURORS' HANDS.

The Chicago Women Seek Vindication from the Charge of Fraudulently Obtaining Money—The Solution of Cable Stockholders' Mysterious Death—President Dwight Believes Hard Work Shortened—New York to Have a Colored Policeman—Western Youths for West Point.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—The case of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler of Chicago, the young lawyer who was charged by Mr. Harrison Baker of San Diego, Cal., with obtaining a loan of seventy-odd dollars from professional and confidential relations, has not been settled, and Herbert G. Harrison, who tried the young lady's case, is authority for the statement. This morning a new account in the story, as it was determined that the matter had been settled. Mr. Harrison says today that Miss Butler would regret and not to contemplate, and in pursuance to permit her, he intended that the plaintiff had been married when she went to Chicago, but declined to give the name of the husband. When she returned to San Diego she would probably live in the house on Union avenue. He states that as far as these matters are concerned the young lady is out of all and has returned to Mrs. Butler the good herewith to her care, and that the jury would have the whole affair dismissed on. But it was Miss Butler's case, and she was bound to be vindicated before the world.

The Frank H. Hurd Appeal.

The Council's jury today failed to solve the mystery attending the death of Frank H. Hurd, the young wife and handsome divorcée graduate from Yale College, whose dead body, with a ghastly bullet wound in the head, the gaze below from the river at Governors Island on Sat. The wound, it was testified, was on the left side of the head and in a position showing that it was self-inflicted. The jury, however, could not agree on the inquest, and the case will be tried again. Prosecuting Attorney Nathan Goff has charged that the murderer will be brought to justice.

How Cuba's Debtor Pays Mankind.

Samuel Craig was last night arrested on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money from Cuban bondholders, who take no interest in the Cuban debt. Craig is said to have been in the employ of Gen. Harrison Baker of San Diego, Cal., who claims that Craig got a power of attorney under false pretenses and collected the money. Craig claims that he was employed by Mr. Baker to collect the money, and that Mr. Baker owes him $1,000 for his services. Mr. Baker, who is in this city, says that Craig was employed to collect the money, but that he was to receive $1,000 for his services. Craig is held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Candidates for West Point.

The following are the names of the candidates for admission into the West Point Military Academy at West Point on examination, June 15, 1886, and the names of the Members of Congress from whose districts they were appointed: Alexander, Edward P., Georgia; Bacon, Robert E., Georgia; Bacon, Walter K., Tennessee; Chase, Frederick, Utah; Cabell, Fred. B., Texas; Cabell, Lucius M., Arkansas; Cabell, Lucius M., Arkansas; Carmack, Edward W., Tennessee; Carter, Thomas H., Montana; Cheatham, Benjamin F., North Carolina; Cheatham, Benjamin F., North Carolina; Clark, Walter, Arizona; Clarke, Thomas C., Arkansas; Cleveland, Frank D., Kansas; Cleveland, Horace W. S., Utah; Cleveland, Horace W. S., Utah; Cleveland, Horace W. S., Utah

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

DRAFTS OUTLL CANDER.

Tomorrow THE TRIBUNE will publish the first of a series of articles on Gen. Grant's personal career and life as a private citizen, written by the author of his military history, Gen. Adam Badeau. The New York Tribune, announcing this publication, says:

These articles are not intended to form a connected narrative, but to illustrate various striking events, novel passages, and hitherto little known traits in which Gen. Badeau came in daily contact with this man of extraordinary character, whose fame will endure when other names are now prominent in the world's history. [Other papers] will contain a historic exposition of the relations of American citizens, which the Tribune will often print in facsimile if adapted to reproduction in that form.

Gen. Grant was above all Gen. Badeau's intimate to give these accounts to the world, because his purpose and interest lie properly there; and there is every reason to suppose that they will prove to be a delightful and important contribution to our records of the famous men whom they commemorate.

Gold has been discovered near Louisiana, Mo.

The Austrian Cabinet crisis has been averted.

A CHICAGO boy has been identified whose eyes are like those of a cat.

DRY-GOODS imports at New York the last week were valued at $1,007,670.

A SON of the White House wedding-party has reached ex-President Arthur.

RAINS have fallen generally throughout the West, greatly benefiting the crops.

TYPHOID epidemics and influenza are reported from Tientsin, in Corea.

TROUBLE is agitating Scotland for a home-rule system similar to that proposed for Ireland.

A BILL for an international copyright law has been read the third time in the British House of Commons.

THE Upper Committee of the German Reichstag has rejected the entire Spirits bill on its second reading.

THE "Dagmar" Railroad of Iowa has been sold to the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company.

JOHN O'HARA killed Jas. H. Parks, a fellow-convict, at the Joliet prison yesterday, using a heavy iron spade.

BALTHAZAR RAY, an Anarchist arrested in Omaha, is said to be wanted in this city on a charge of conspiracy to murder.

THERE were 197 business failures in the United States and Canada last week, there being twenty-seven in the Dominion.

DR. ADAM, brother of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska, was killed in a gold-belt quarrel at Stephenport, Ind., by John S. Gayly.

THE engineers and employés of the New York elevated railroads claim to have a long list of grievances which must be redressed under penalty of a general strike.

A CHEST opened on express money package containing $10,000, sent by a Cincinnati bank to a Van Wert (O.) bank, took the money, and substituted waste-paper therefor.

IT is reported that the President and Mrs. Cleveland will visit New Hampshire during the summer. A tour of the principal White Mountain resorts will be made during August.

A NEW speculation in St. Louis took the lower side during the long decline in wheat and "made their pile" thereby. The fact is stated by one of the papers published in that enterprising city, and it would seem to be regarded by the writer as reason for especial congratulation that the money was won from Chicago operators. It is difficult to see any good cause for gratification of St. Louis on account of this fact—if it be one. Conceivably that city has no market of its own large enough to furnish a battlefield on which such a victory could be won, and we may add that the money was not necessarily lost by Chicago men because gained by operating here. It is a matter of record that St. Louis men have on this last a great deal of cash by speculating in wheat in this city, and they are not the only ones residing outside our limits who have had such an enjoyment experience.

THE local money market was easy, but with a fair demand for loans. There was a little more inquiry for local securities by investors. Sterling bills were ½ cent lower. The New York stock market was drawn, with active buying of the Grangers, supposed to be by Chicago parties.—The Chicago grain markets were generally firm, but less strong, with a pause in the active demand for wheat. Provisions were strong, especially lard. Oats unchanged with Thursday pork and lard closed 10 cents higher, meats 10@15 cents higher, wheat ½ cent higher, corn a shade easier, oats ½@¾ cent higher for the month and fully 1 cent higher for September, rye unchanged, barley easy, and December firm.

Communications between Mr. Manning and the President is made public. It shows that the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to Mr. Cleveland May 29 last, stating that the full recovery of his health had been pronounced an affair of weeks, and a longer period of rest, especially during the hot months, was prescribed. Under these circumstances Mr. Manning was of the opinion that he should stand aside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service in a department of the Government so difficult and so important. The President's reply, dated June 1, after expressing the warmest friendship for Mr. Manning and granting him for the sentiments of devotion to public duty as well as fidelity to the Administration contained in his letter, asks him to postpone for a while any intelligence upon his retirement, and earnestly requests him to take a leave of absence until Oct. 1 next, when, if Mr. Manning still declines to stop aside, action will be taken in the matter. To this proposition the Secretary assented, and Assistant Secretary Fairchild will continue to act as head of the department until the specified time.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP FOR WAR.

The relations between this country and Canada in the matter of the fisheries do not improve with time. Notwithstanding Secretary Bayard's gentle assurances, the situation is far from peaceful. When the schooners Adams and Dougherty were seized the Secretary was quite confident there would be no more, because he had seen the British Minister and the latter had assured him the Imperial Government would not sanction such proceedings. Since that time another American vessel has been seized and examined at Canso Straits. The schooner Joseph Story was also seized on mere suspicion at Kelly's Cove. American vessels have been stopped from buying herring. A law has been passed authorizing the Canadian cruisers to seize any American vessel they suspect. The number of these cruisers has been increased and British men-of-war are quietly on their way to Canadian waters. Meanwhile it is given out that none of the American fishermen are arming themselves. As Mr. Dawes remarked in the Senate: "There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Canadian Government to harass and embarrass citizens of the United States engaged in what cannot but be considered lawful commerce."

Under such circumstances as these, every day adding to their aggravation and position growing bolder, no one can tell at what moment a collision may occur or what trifling circumstance may precipitate an outbreak that will bring English vessels of war on the scene and lead to attack. In such a case we are practically helpless. We cannot defend our own vessels. We cannot even defend our own cities on the seaboard or along the great lakes. Have members of Congress, particularly the older members, stopped to think of the consequences? Seems after session, year after year, they have steadily refused to buy warships or build them, to buy big steel guns or make them, or to pass any legislation looking to the defense of the country. They have squandered money in every other direction. They are ready to take hundreds of millions out of the people's pockets for the payment of pensions to a million men whose health was not hurt by their military service, all the others being already on the pension-rolls. They are ready to take $75,000,000 out of the Treasury for the purpose of dovetailing the educational system of the South and destroying all self-reliance. They are throw away fifteen millions of money in alleged river and harbor improvements. No scheme is too wild or demagogical which allows them to get into the taxpayers' pockets or which they think will manufacture votes for them. Meanwhile, here we are today unable to strike back if England strikes us. Should that event occur, as it is not impossible, the people will hold the members of Congress personally responsible. The demagogs, who are recklessly squandering the people's money and who have left the country unable to defend herself, is that day will call upon the secessionist and the rebel to serve them from the people's indignation. They have been allotted of their duty year after year and left it undone. Now if the time should be struck those soldiers who live along the same frontier or in the Lake States will be more comfortable anywhere else than among their own constituents. Canada, even, would be preferable, provided they could get there.

CHANGING NATIONALITY.

In March Senator Lodge introduced a joint resolution providing for a change of inauguration-day from March 4 to April 30. If adopted this measure would add nearly two months to Mr. Cleveland's term; but Mr. Lodge says he does not know with which party this objection would have most weight, as "the President seems to be regarded with equal indifference by his friends and by his enemies." Aside from this minor and temporary objection, Mr. Lodge thinks there is much to commend the proposed change. It would bring inauguration-day out of a disagreeable into a pleasant season, when it could be observed as a gala occasion and do away with the familiar spectacle of a barricaded, shivering President-elect in amidst the gloaths of a deserted or half-frozen town. Time-table to be the weather in Washington is uncertain during the first part of March, but two months later Nature is at her best and the surroundings favorable for outdoor meetings and pageantry. Then, as the first inauguration—that of Washington—was delayed until April 30, owing to the difficulty of getting returns and the failure to complete the count before April 4, the proposed change would cause the next President to be sworn in on the 100th anniversary of Washington's induction into office. "The human mind," says Mr. Lodge, "is pleased with anniversaries, and the proposed change appeals to the imagination with much force."

Reasons of a more practical character are also found to support Mr. Lodge's proposition. It would add two months to the present short session of Congress, and thus give that tempered and delayed body a better opportunity to get up with its work. At present there is but a trifle over two months in the session which begins in December and is broken into by the lobby recess and terminates March 4. A dose of individual business is carried over from the session every second year, but if Congress sat two months longer most of it could be accomplished. A still greater improvement would be to have Congressmen take their seats at the first session after they are elected, and not thirteen months later, as at present, except where a special session is called. As all House of Representatives now sits as extra session after it has been voted out by the people, Congressmen elected in November ought to take their seats in December, and permit to discharge their duties at once. Members of the Lower House ought to be "close from the people" and be in their places before their successors are a year old. If any change is to be made in official terms at Washington this is the one that ranks first in importance.

It may be desirable to have the inauguration of the President take place some months after his election, so that the confinement of the quadrennial party struggle may do away. To such reasons apply in the case of Congressmen. They ought to go to their places within a few weeks after their election, just as in the case with Governors and members of State Legislatures. It is claimed, however, that a new President and a new House of Representatives should come into power at the same time in order to work together. As a matter of fact, however, Congress spends four or five months in committee work and in getting into thorough to the third reading, and important measures are not ready for the President until toward the close of the session. A Congress beginning in December would not be ready to present many important measures to the President before March or April. At present, except in the case of a special session, a new President and the Congressmen elected at the same time do not get to work together until thirteen months after the election and nearly ten after the inauguration. If a new Congress convened a month after the election and the new President were inaugurated in March or April the Executive and the Congressmen-elect chosen would practically begin work together. It may be well enough for sentimental and other reasons to fix inauguration-day two months later, but a change of greater importance would be our requiring Congressmen to take their seats at the first session after their election.

AN UNJUST TAX DEMANDED BY THE KNIGHTS.

The most infamous proposition made by the Knights of Labor Convention is for the arrest of the bosses war tax. No parliament results to such an odious system of taxation when other means of raising revenue can be found. The income tax is maintained in England in time of peace because the free-trade policy of that country makes this method of procuring revenue unavoidable. It is always spoken of in Great Britain as a temporary tax and one to be abolished whenever it becomes possible to get rid of it. No other leading nation submits to an income tax, and England endures it only as a matter of necessity. To get rid of the income tax she would have to surrender free trade and return to her old system of levying duties on general imports—the effect of which would be, as in this country, to kill the power of exporting her manufactures. The British chafe under the income tax system, but there is no help for it. The French Government, with all its need for more revenue to support its large army of "occupy," does not resort to an income tax. A bill of that character was introduced into the French Parliament a few years ago, but almost caused a revolution. It had to be consigned to the fire. The United States never submitted to impose such a tax except in time of war, when large revenue must be had, and it then proved so odious and oppressive that it was repealed at the earliest practicable day. That the Knights of Labor propose to revive this evil method of taxation at a time when the revenues are largely in excess of expenditures and it is the imperative duty of Congress to reduce taxes rather than make confiscating levies, justifiable only in time of war.

One of the worst effects of an income tax is to invite into the private affairs of individuals and ruining the credit of merchants, traders, and manufacturers. It was a common thing when this tax was imposed, twenty-six years ago, for men to return their incomes at two or three times the actual amount and pay more unwillingly rather than expose themselves and suffer an impairment of credit. Others spirited their property out of sight, pretended themselves, and did not pay an assessment of their actual income. It was an impossibility for the Government to enforce an equitable collection of this tax by running down or hunting out the property of each individual, and the result perpetrated under it were innumerable. The very name of income tax became a synonym for perjury, trickery, and false pretenses.

Can't the Knights of Labor see that an income tax just exactly means so much taken from the wages and on which they depend for employment and support? Don't men like Powderly understand that the burden of taxation rests finally on industry? An income tax will confiscate large sums from the wages fund that would otherwise be used in extending business and giving employment to labor. Its tendency is to cripple production, discourage enterprise, and dry up the sources of industrial prosperity. It is a discouraging spectacle to see a great labor organization entrusted apparently by a desire to injure employers and blindly declaring in favor of a policy that would restrict business, discourage saving, reduce the wage fund, and bear hardest on workmen themselves.

LAND GRABS IN THE SENATE.

As the Democrats in the occupancy this fall will endeavor to hold the Republican party responsible for the action of the Senate on public-land questions, THE TRIBUNE has sought to stir up the Republican Senators regarding the various land-forfeiture bills, but it has had comparatively little to say so far about the Democratic House. Their turn will come later. The course of the Senate in adopting the Van Wyck bill for the forfeiture of railroad land-grants, together with the favorable action of the Senate committee on the Anderson Forfeiture Bill, leaves only one important land measure—the Dolph bill—still to decide in the upper branch of Congress, and shifts the burden of responsibility on the House. Now let the Democrats follow up this action by recording the Dolph bill so that it will forfeit all lands not earned at the time of the passage of the act, and the country will be ready to concede that the Senate has done better than was expected. The Senate has been rather slow and cautious; a good deal of prejudice, but within forty-eight hours it has placed itself ahead of the House, and the people of the West, who are anxious about these land-grant bills, must now turn their attention to the other end of the Capitol.

If Republican Senators feel that they have been too roughly criticised by THE TRIBUNE and other Republican papers they must remember that the opposition was for their own and the party's good. Let them persevere in the course just begun and full credit will be awarded. The bill repairing the land-grant roads to pay them on their accepted basis is an excellent measure, should have been passed long ago, and will bring relief to the people in nearly all the Territories and in some of the Western States. Actions will be related of the unjust laws they have been paying and the roads will have to take to their share of the burden. This will compel the roads to put the lands in the market and sell them at reasonable rates, thus promoting the development of the country by encouraging settlement. Such is the scope of the bill just adopted by the Senate and sent to the House to concurrence. The proposed amendments of the Senate committee to the Anderson bill will only serve to make it stronger, and cannot justify any delay in the House. The House bill provides that the recreation which such committee shall be necessities only for the price received, while the Senate holds that they must account for the regular Government price, thus putting the penalty for the fraud on the parties who tried to benefit themselves by it. There is nothing in this amendment which will justify the House in a refusal to concur. But is there anything in it to serve as a pretext for delay.

BUILDING PUBLIC "PAUPER LABOR."

The resolutions of the Philadelphia battle workers not only call for "free wool" and a general reduction of the tariff on raw materials, but "demand of Congress a more stringent law to prevent the importation of pauper labor." The battle workers complain that the capitalists who profit by the protective system of the United States are permitted by Congress to "maintain free trade in labor," and they seem to favor the application of the theory of non-intercourse with other nations to exclude foreign workmen as well as manufactured articles, or that both the employer and the employé may be secured from irresistible competition. A proposition of the same character was advanced in the Knights of Labor Convention a few days ago, and there seems to be quite a disposition among workmen to prohibit "the importation of pauper labor," whatever that phrase may mean.

The Knights and the battle workers must state their demands with greater precision if they desire to get them fairly before the country. What do they mean by "pauper labor"? If reference is made to the practice of importing foreign laborers under contracts binding them to work for wages below the current rates in this country it is only necessary to say that Congress has already prohibited under severe penalties the lending of such immigrants to American ports, and the law seems to be well enforced. "Contract labor" was imported into the United States for only a few years and mostly by Pennsylvania mining bosses; the extent of the practice was greatly exaggerated by the alien of workmen. However, it is now prohibited, and it must be some other evil which the battle workers strike at as "pauper labor." This phrase cannot be held to refer to actual paupers, since such unfortunates do not labor at all, but derive their support wholly from public alms—besides, the law forbids the landing in our ports of foreign paupers. Nor can the term be regarded as inserting laborers who work for low or badly-paid wages, as paupers are persons who on account of age, ill health, or other misfortune cannot by their own exertions secure any earnings whatever. If, however, "pauper labor" are simply those sentimental to work for lower wages than are usually paid in the United States, the proposed exclusion would apply to emigrants of the labor classes from all European countries, whether they came here under contract or of their own free account. Is this the proposition which the battle workers desire to put before the country?

Actual paupers coming into the United States would not enter into competition with American workmen, but would become a burden on the taxpayers, who provide for the support of the shiftless, and for that reason they are forbidden to land. The cannot be the class which is to be excluded so as to prevent "low wages in labor" and to protect American workers from the competition of European foreigners. If the object is to avert competition the exclusion must be directed not against persons but against things, since skilled men who are willing to work more than eight hours a day and accept wages below the American standard. The exclusion generally applies the term "pauper labor" as applicable to all the working classes of Europe, and, as the Philadelphia workmen seem to use the phrase in the same sense, it follows that they demand the absolute exclusion of all industrial foreigners from this country. This may not be what they intend, but the object they desire can be secured only by putting European laborers on the same footing with the Chinese and barring them out from every American port. It is not altogether logical, however logical it is, to hold that if foreign goods are excluded foreign laborers should also be shut out; but if due to the desire of the Philadelphia battle workers they ought to state it explicitly and not mislead others and deceive themselves by vague references to "pauper labor."

THE BOISE CITY & PACIFIC LAND BILL.

Here is something to which we call public attention. Six weeks ago, by the affirmative vote of all its Republican members, the Senate passed a bill forfeiting the grant of the Boise City & Pacific, one of the branch lines of the Union Pacific, and a corporation already indebted to the Government for over $1,000,000. The bill went at once to the House, and has remained ever since locked up in the files of the Public Lands Committee. No report has been made, called for, or considered, and yet this Democratic committee has held the Boise City & Pacific bill twice as long as the Anderson measure was detained in the Senate. What is the secret of this extraordinary and prolonged silence? Is the Union Pacific lobby able to wrangle in the Lower House a forfeiture bill which has already passed the Upper? The members of the House committee are Cobb, Hooker, Van Eaton, Funk, Lafferty, Stone, Lassen, Mc-Rae, Straight, Andrews, Tayler, Stockton, Jackson, and Voorhees. Has the Democratic majority of this committee any objections to the Boise City & Pacific forfeiture? If so, why not state them and report the bill to time to have it considered this session? The Democratic majority of this committee owe not suppose that honest public attention for two days and on the floor they can strangle the Boise City & Pacific bill without attracting any remark. The Union Pacific lobby appears to have a pretty strong hold on the House committee, but the time has now come for it to put the boy into its lockup, bring forth the sacred Senate bill, and report it to the House forthwith.

A LARGE meeting of citizens of New York, irrespective of party, was held Wednesday last, looking to the inauguration of a movement for separating the City Government from outside politics and putting men of honesty and capacity into office. Mr. Henry A. Otis, the Chairman, in the course of his remarks commented upon the degree of having twenty-two out of twenty-four Assessors candidates for the position-tary. Mr. Charles G. Lewis, who proposed the resolutions, criticised the Bosses of the city and found that he received responses from $10,000,000, or $50 per head, men, women, and children, of $100 per family, in a city largely composed of workingmen! If the speakers at this meeting had been thorough in their investigation of the causes why the expenses of the city should be from three to five times as much as those of the greatest cities of the world, they would have found them not only in the domination of the city by corrupt cliques but by the Democratic party. New York City has been Democratic ever since the party was founded, and its present condition is but the natural result of Democratic supremacy. It is in power. In New York the State has not since control over the City Government, and last it not been for some of the checks imposed by the rural district Democracy would have wrecked the city before this. As it is, the City Government has stolen everything in sight. It is time the respectable men in both parties united for common defense against the common enemy.

When Mr. Cash Wise, Confederate, of Kentucky was appointed Governor of Utah in place of the vigorous and capable Governor Murray, Utahans, of the same State, it was given out that he was "a solid-mannered man." One of his first acts since his arrival in Salt Lake City goes to confirm the statement. A week or two ago he drove out to the penitentiary, where forty-nine of the polygamists are serving out their sentences, and made them a "goody-goody" speech, in which he promised them (or would obtain their pardons from the President if they would promise when they got out not to do so any more. In course of time the solid-mannered Wise got his reply, which was to the effect that they valued polygamy above anything else, and "would see him further." As the New York Herald says:

> This harmony will not last a little through all the Mormon settlements in Utah and the adjoining Territories and will not make those who have to do with the Mormons more friendly to the Administration by the appointment of Gov. Murray's fellow-townsman as successor to Gov. Murray. As a matter of fact, Gov. Murray's fellow-townsmen have made a record in Utah which is not encouraging. Gov. Murray's appointment was a concession to the whole Democratic party in Utah, and it was hoped that it would make the party more friendly to the Administration. Instead of that, the Democratic party has made a record in Utah which is not encouraging. Gov. Murray's fellow-townsmen have made a record in Utah which is not encouraging. Gov. Murray's fellow-townsmen have made a record in Utah which is not encouraging.

There is no question that the Mormons know their men and can well assess that under the present Administration no effort will be made to enforce the laws against them. In view of the President's terrible fulmination against the Mormons in his message to Congress and his trembling away on the basis and duties of monogamy, it would be curious to know why he appointed his "solid-mannered man" in place of the Governor who was enforcing the laws of the country and making the Mormons respect the Federal authority.

The following call for a meeting to discuss the necessity of forming a Chicago auxiliary of the American Home Economy was widely circulated yesterday, and 200 business men met to-day together a number of representative men were present:

> In view of the fact that it is necessary to organize in this city a branch of the American Home Economy, and in

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

THE AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY'S OPENING PERFORMANCE.

The Proceeds of a House in Which Not a Seat Was Left Vacant and in Which Standing Room Was Lavishly Purchased Go to the Hospital for Women and Children—Another Admirable Rendition of the "Flying Dutchman."

The waits and tastes of Chicago have been here most thoroughly represented as any public gathering that ever was has night at Haverly's Theatre. The occasion of the performance was the benefit for Women and Children. The house was crowded, from pit to dome, every box and seat being sold and the standing-room privilege exercised to the fullest extent. The lower floor was packed with wealthy, fashionably-dressed people. Mr. George H. Pullman, who is a near neighbor of the lady with Mrs. Warner and Miss Pullman, in whose behalf the private amount of money is to be realized, but neglect to note among a public assemblage until today, when all matters will be adjusted and a clear showing made, Mr. George Pullman, the patroness of the benefit for the Women and Children's Hospital, entertained a party in her box among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Warner and Prof. Swing. The ladies were in robes of white and diamonds, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz and party occupied one of the private boxes. Across the house sat Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. W. H. Kent, Mrs. Wm. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vernon Orr, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carpenter and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker. Mrs. H. O. Stone and daughter and Mrs. Preston and daughter, with their parents, occupied boxes.

In the body of the house not a seat was unoccupied. The aisles were crowding and an appearance of crowdy pervaded the entire company. Among the well-known faces were those of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Gade, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Allen, L. D. McClung, John G. Shortall, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Inwagen, Gen. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Sunn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Cobb, Mr. S. S. Partridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker and Miss Jessie Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Cobb, Mr. Anthony Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hill, Mr. Cheney and family, Mr. T. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Peirsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irwin Lowe, Mr. H. W. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Jameson, Mrs. Joseph and daughter of Cleveland, O., Mr. and Mrs. Lyon and daughter, Mr. George Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, Fort Dodge, Mr. Thomas Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wilcox, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Thomas.

The Performance of "The Flying Dutchman."

Last night the American Opera Company offered itself up on the altar of charity. It could not have needed this accommodation, however, to fill the house from pit to gallery, for "The Flying Dutchman" is one of the best entertainments given by the company. Lobeig is an artist whose ability has enjoyed an excellent advertising. He seems to be almost the idle of the Flying Dutchman, and, in fact, was the first to sing it in English. Their has only served to advance and focus to his conception of the part, and restored here of the story. Without a forced attempt even of his usual resolution, although the training he has had in public opera must naturally be to the front. There is nothing exotic in the character of Senta, although Wagner seems to exhibit there a tendency to the abnormal. She does not seem to be actuated by any motive that is human. She is not in love with the Dutchman, and yet she is willing to die for him. She is not actuated by any religious motive, and yet she is willing to die for him. She is not actuated by any religious motive, and yet she is willing to die for him. She is not actuated by any religious motive

THE ARREST AT OMAHA.

DAY WARDEN OF A CHARGE OF INSUBORDINATION TO MURDER.

An Officer Sent to Omaha for Him—The Story Told by Him to the Omaha Jail Yesterday—Parke Succeeds in Getting His Decision—The Anarchists Will Be Called On to Plead This Afternoon—The Case Will Probably Go Before the Grand Jury.

Balthasar Day, the Anarchist who fell into the hands of the Omaha police, will be brought back to this city as soon as the necessary requisition papers can be gotten from Springfield and an officer under the law. Day was first arrested the next day after the bomber explosion and was held in custody for about twenty-four hours. At first it did not appear that he bore any intimate relation with the Anarchists beyond his connection as boss cane manager and attracting attention with the pitcher fishing. He was released, and on the investigation went on, he appeared to be a more prominent factor. It is known that he corresponded with Spies and Schwab, more than any other Anarchists, and was in a measure their agent in Omaha, and was to receive a commission on all canes sold. Besides this, he was known to be a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, and was also a member of the Arbeiter Zeitung. He was arrested on a charge of insubordination to murder, and when the officer came to Omaha to get him, he was found in bed. He was taken to the police station, and there he told the following story:

"I was born in the Bavarian Palatinate, and am 24 years old. I came to this country in 1881, and have been working at my trade, that of a cane-maker, ever since. I have been in Omaha about two months, and have been working for Mr. Heinrich, who has a cane factory on Douglas street. I am a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, which was one of the first Socialistic groups here. While there I heard speeches concerning the enforcement of the laws and the enforcement of the eight-hour law. I was in the hall, to such, or about such matters.

"Are you an Anarchist?" was asked.

"I never heard the term mentioned until I was arrested here."

"Do you belong to any secret society?"

"No, there are too many informers."

"Are you a member of the Arbeiter Zeitung?"

"No, I never was."

"Were you there when the officer was called for the police?"

"Yes, I was in the office."

"Did you see any message when the officer there took possession? Did you have a second call from him?"

"No, I went to the office and began work as I always do

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS BILL.

Appropriation $150,000 to Pay Losses Incident on the Invasion of the Rock Springs Massacre—Mr. Cockrell's Argument Against the Chinamen and the Senate—General Friends of the Scheme Make a Report—General Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Chinese immigrancy bill was placed before the Senate today and Mr. Conkling took the floor. He spoke nearly against the bill. He read at some length from the official correspondence on the subject to show that at the instance and request of the Chinese government the Chinese immigrants were furnished with passports. This correspondence went also to show that these foreigners, as well as the Chinese now remaining, had been brought here under a system of contracts for the supply of cheap labor to supplant American laborers. The Chinese had been brought here as serfs with the knowledge of the Chinese Government. The Chinese had been brought here against white labor, because the Chinese were not the slaves. The distinguished representative of the Chinese Government, Mr. Burlingame, had, in Mr. Conkling's opinion, expressly, or by ignorance, assented to the introduction of the servile origin of the Asiatics from San Francisco, and had from the correspondence to show that not one to three per cent of the Chinese immigrants ever returned to their native country. Regarding the terms of contracts by various tribes, Mr. Conkling said, had authorities to whom, apparently, or to ignorance of the servile origin of the Asiatics, and had the Senators from New York, Ohio, and Vermont. He read from the correspondence to show this and also to show that many of the parties went to live at work at the very mines where the Chinese accused spoke and promotion of the United States. They were here solely for protection on their "coolie" the employer that lived there. He regretted that we are required to accord to the Chinese any greater rights or powers for foreign than is given to citizens of the United States. When we gave them equality with our own citizens our duty was performed. Mr. Conkling reviewed the legislation following the treaties to show that the Chinese had taken no steps to discover or justify the perjury committing the frauds. The perjury, in fact, in the beginning of the system of bringing that character of immigrants, had been sought to be justified on the ground of "treating that character of immigrants as the equals of citizens of the United States." Then came the question to which attorneys of the Pacific coast had said, The United States had done everything to the prejudice that would be against it a friendly intercourse. There was, therefore, no legal liability resting on us. Has there a moral obligation? He answered the latter question with China, he pressed being that there was no such obligation. Mr. Conkling argumentatively with respect to the position taken by Messrs. Evarts, Stockton, and Doolittle. He considered the argument by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) that the Chinese had been brought here by the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Chinese had been brought here against white labor, because the Chinese were not the slaves. The distinguished representative of the Chinese Government, Mr. Burlingame, had, in Mr. Conkling's opinion, expressly, or by ignorance, assented to the introduction of the servile origin of the Asiatics from San Francisco, and had from the correspondence to show that not one to three per cent of the Chinese immigrants ever returned to their native country. Regarding the terms of contracts by various tribes, Mr. Conkling said, had authorities to whom, apparently, or to ignorance of the servile origin of the Asiatics, and had the Senators from New York, Ohio, and Vermont. 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The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) has introduced a bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese into the United States. This bill proposes to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States to those who shall go there of their own free will and accord, and not to be brought there by force or fraud. Mr. Conkling said he was not prepared to say that this bill was wrong in principle, but he believed that the proper time to consider and act upon it would be when the treaties now pending between the United States and China shall be finally acted upon by the Senate and ratified by the President

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. P. Rafferty, Dubuque, Ia., is at the Palmer.

Lawrence Barrett, New York, and James Aitken, editor Evening Journal, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

There was $21,000 paid out in premiums yesterday. The rush was the greatest in the office for years and lasted all day.

Through the efforts of Messrs. Wellington Ewing and Jacob Gross, who visited Springfield yesterday for the purpose, Gov. Upgraff has consented to deliver an address at the dedicatory services of the Columbian Guard, June 15.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sergeant Anderson, at Harlem street, Signal Building, was at 6 a. m., 52°; 9 a. m., 62°; 12 m., 68°; 3 p. m., 70°; 6 p. m., 72°; 9 p. m., 70°; 12 p. m., 70°; 3 a. m., 70°; 6 a. m., 70°. Barometer, 7 a. m., 30.04; 3 p. m., 30.02.

Masters in Chancery Bishop and Bennett were notified by Collector Stout yesterday that their rooms in the Government Building would be required for other purposes, and that they must remove to vacant lots. Master in Chancery Gardner receives a similar notice a week ago.

By the tipping of a lone board in a sidewalk over the new building at the corner of Jackson place and the Lake Shore drive (Fourteenth), a stone, way dropped a distance of fifty feet to the ground below. No one was injured, and the removal soon served to prevent further injuries.

The decree of the Girton, the suicide, and the Wight, Wight Commission Co. suits, Gregorie, and redemption of the Girton suit to the Butterfield suit, to be given at the Chicago Opera-House every week, are considered as settlement to the long litigation who have been at issue before Mr. Horton.

During the month of May the German Society furnished aid to eleven families with seventy-eight children; also to two single persons. Rents and lodgings were provided for eight persons and medical attendance for three. Towards the society's efforts the Aldermen of several respectively. There was disbursed for the month $1,700, the collections amounting to $710.

A spark from a passing tugboat lodged on the top timbers of the Webb street bridge yesterday morning and set fire to the structure. The flames were extinguished before any special damage was done. Pedestrians who happened to be on the bridge at the time became somewhat excited, but it was all over in a couple of minutes.

There are at present seven police officers, victims of the harmless variety, at the County Hospital, and all of them except Officers Doherty and Sammon, are recovering rapidly towards their recovery. The condition of the last two has been somewhat, and it is expected they will recover. Of the others only Two Hawks is suffering from a small boil on the middle finger of each hand.

In the newspaper account of the trial for abduction of Bullard, Clarke & Co.'s Chicago building and contents by the Star & Crescent generally stated and found that the plans of the "Crescent Scenery" were destroyed. This is not the case. All the original plans were in trunks in Philadelphia and New York, and only one original ground-plan was lost. Bullard's son has, however, had a proof, and it was sent to at once commenced. The Star & Crescent Co. will probably prosecute a new action.

A member of the grand jury visited the County Board rooms yesterday afternoon and stated that as a result of the visit of the grand jury to the Criminal Court Thursday that body would recommend to the next county board of commissioners to erect this morning an original recommendation and an addition to the building as early as possible. The grand jury is also said to be unanimously desirous of having a thorough examination of the premises, being confident that other grievances than those mentioned in the report will be found.

A. H. Rich, counsel for officers and ex-officers of the Fire-Loving Regiment who are awaiting an investigation of the business of the command and the manner in which its funds have been expended by Col. Daniels, have been summoned to Col. Daniels' home near Springfield, where he will remain with the Governor and Adjutant-General, and submitted to them documents and evidence relative to the matter. It was announced that if the Governor did not decide to hear direct action in the matter the counsel would be ordered into the Adjutant-General's office.

At the meeting of the Chicago German stenographers yesterday, at No. 45 La Salle street, officers were elected as follows: President, Charles Berger; Vice-President, Joseph Gehl; Secretary, August Gutzman; Treasurer, Philip Sauer; Executive Committee, Gottfried Stolle, George Kirl, Charles Voss, Augustus Rust and John Sternberg; Attorney, A. J. Stark. The association has secured a charter for the creation of a tendency, which is to be the only corporation given. The Gutzman and Fifty-Second streets of the German Stenographers' Society, and the object of the association is to promote the interests of the members in every way possible.

A spark from a passing locomotive set fire to the roof of the Lake Shore depot at Forty-fourth street, Hyde Park, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, and before the flames could be extinguished the roof was badly damaged. The fire was discovered by Engineer Foley, who was passing the depot with his train, and he at once gave the alarm. The Hyde Park department responded promptly, but the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the roof. The loss will probably not exceed $1,000.

Judge Tuley on the Knights of Labor Incorporation.

Mr. John Fahey, an active member of the Knights of Labor, who experienced the hard usage of the city in the enforcement of the ordinance, met on the street yesterday that the most important question adopted by the convention was the choosing of Mr. Powderly as orator of the day. Mr. Fahey said that if any gentleman had been the orator of the occasion he would have been the choice of the Knights, who were unanimous in their admiration of the labor reformer. He would not be a candidate for the position, and the election of Mr. Powderly was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Fahey said that he had been informed that the committee of arrangements had not yet decided on the place of meeting, but that it would be held in the suburbs of the city. The committee of arrangements will meet to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the office of the Knights of Labor, 54 Washington street, to decide upon the place of meeting and other matters connected with the celebration.

Judge Tuley on the Rights of Labor Organizations.

Judge Tuley, acting with the powers of an equity court and forty-seven years, met with a welcome and perhaps final reception. He was attempting to read a long opinion when he entered the court, and could scarcely be heard. The Judge said in substance that the question involved was whether the Knights of Labor, as an organization, had the right to sue in the name of its officers for the protection of its property rights. The Judge said that if any one of the members of the organization had been damaged by the action of the officers he could sue in his own name, but that the organization could not be sued. Another point was whether the Knights of Labor, as an organization, had the right to own property. The Judge said that if the organization had been incorporated it would have the right to own property, but that as it was not incorporated it could not own property. The Judge said that the property of the organization was held in trust for the members, and that the officers could not be sued for the property. The Judge said that the organization had been incorporated it would have the right to own property, but that as it was not incorporated it could not own property. The Judge said that the property of the organization was held in trust for the members, and that the officers could not be sued for the property. The Judge said that the organization had been incorporated it would have the right to own property, but that as it was not incorporated it could not own property. The Judge said that the property of the organization was held in trust for the members, and that the officers could not be sued for the property.

Letter-Carrier Gardner Held for Embezzlement.

The request on the body of the letter sent to Letter-Carrier Gardner, of No. 600 Indiana street was held yesterday. Mrs. Anna Hill, the mother-in-law of Gardner, made the statement before Justice Bradwell, upon which the latter issued a warrant for the arrest of Gardner. The latter was brought to the Harrison-street station, and was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

The Work of the Criminal Congress.

The Executive Committee of the Criminal Congress met yesterday. Dr. Andrew Parker, the Congress Agent, submitted the following report:

Number of delegates appointed, 87; number of delegates present, 47; number of delegates absent, 40; number of delegates who have not reported, 40; number of delegates who have reported, 47; number of delegates who have not reported, 40.

Dr. Parker reported having attended various meetings in behalf of the Congress, and that the Congress would be held in the city of Chicago, commencing on the 15th of August, and that it was hoped

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM.

Gleanings Culled from Wall and Nassau and Indeed in Chief.

The Secret Workings the Topic of Conversation—The Good-Natured Exchange of Public Men—Down Park, Where the President Is Enjoying His Rest—Up Fifth Avenue, Where Mrs. Frank Chanler and Frank Jr. Are—A Few Other Items Interesting.

New York, June 5.—[Special.]—The gloom and hardships between the bright parts men of the day seemed much of gold and green, in the Fifth avenue and Wall street district. Financiers were gathered in excited groups together in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange, the Clerk of the United States Courts, the Clerk of the United States Courts, the Custom-house, Subtreasury, Post-office, and other Government offices were besieged by eager applicants for positions, and the Democratic headquarters, Fifth Ave. Hotel, Democratic Club, Gov. Hill's office, Democratic State Committee headquarters, Democratic Congressional headquarters, and Democratic Assembly headquarters were thronged with politicians and politicians-to-be.

"Every member of the Senate desires to go over to Bermuda in a building," said Senator Platt. "Even to Senator Jones of Nevada, who is suspected of having matrimonial intentions himself, yet to Senator Hawkins, who has seen Cleveland and Frank Jr. on the voyage and overlooks Bermuda as the most delightful place in the country. As they are all going and are both gentlemen of good taste and well-known habits of life, I am sure they will enjoy themselves as much as I have done in former years, when the sail on shifting sands between the mainland and Bermuda exhibited to their consciences that they were subject to their constituents, and that they must be at their posts of duty. The Senator from Michigan, with his usual simplicity, by remarking, 'I don't know, there are only the exceptions that prove the rule that restrict the to four or five days.'

The prime theme in the gossip of the Democratic leaders was the report of the President's departure for Gray Gables. Many of them had been invited to accompany him, and with expressions of regret to the executive were compelled to decline the invitation. The Democratic Congressional Committee, the Democratic State Committee, the Democratic Assembly Committee, the Democratic Club, the Democratic Headquarters, the Democratic Congressional

MEN FROM SCANDINAVIA.

ONE-SEVENTH PEOPLE WHO HAVE OVERTAKEN SEVERAL NATIVE STATES.

Their Habits Admirably Fitted to Many Ways—An Industrious, Thrifty, Honest, and Pious, and Are Bound to Vote the Republican Ticket—The Only Class They Ever Have Known to Defy Lawful Authority in This Country.

St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 21.—[New York Sun.] Whether the Press is to be arraigned as the Tribune and the Chicago Knight, the commander of Fort Garrick, has such strong reasons for calling their settlement five hundred on the people of many a town in the State here. The immigration to the Northwest from Scandinavia has been enormous. Beginning a few years before the War of the Rebellion, when Minnesota was the main turning-ground of the Sioux Indians, it continued small and irregular until 1865, when it began to a mighty volume, and since that time it has continued without serious interruption, until now there are in the country more than 400,000 Swedes and Norwegians, the great majority of them large numbers of Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas. The two races proved to be the War-tax cent at the rate of from 10 to 1,000 a year. Since the Rebellion an army of 50,000 of them, nearly double, have been added to the number living in Chicago. Iowa has 60,000 and Minnesota 50,000, principally Swedes, while Nebraska has 15,000, the majority of those are of the same nationality. In Wisconsin there are 35,000, mostly Norwegians, which is true also of Dakota's 15,000. Illinois leads the list with about 60,000, most of them are Norwegians.

But a little ago, you remember, that an ignorant politician in this school-house of "a Norwegian selling a vote," suggested a question to put a man that here was an insult both to the Swedes and the Scandinavians and, not to amount to much figuring, but they do not call the Irish votes. The Republicans too recently taken possession of their position in the Territory, and the citizenship which their children in the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. In Minnesota more than in any other State the Swedes and Norwegians have represent themselves upon business, society, and politics. At the last general election voting population of this State was 200,000, while the foreign-born adults numbered 100,000, to vote

A FAIR DIVISION.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S REASONS TO JUSTICE SHERMAN.

He Wants the Rules Changed or the Judge Shall Say to Which Master Cases Should Be Referred—He Claims That Under the Present System He Gets Only Enough Business to Pay His Expenses, While Others Get Heavy Salaries.

A petition of a rather novel character from the general nature and application was filed yesterday before Judge Gresham by Mr. J. J. Bowen, one of the Masters in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court.

It says that prior to 1877 there was only one Master in Chancery in the Federal Courts. At that time two additional Masters were chosen, and cases were referred to one or another Master as the party asking the reference should request unless it was otherwise specially ordered by the court. The Masters were appointed by Judge Drummond from nominations made, but it is charged that one of the Masters has been dismissed by Gresham.

Mr. Bowen explains that it refers to motions, petitions, decrees, etc., which may be referred to Masters by the judge, so that they should in no way take from any stipulations arising out of personal interests or emoluments. The general order as now of court sends to interlocutory and trifle cases and orders arising. It also references to the suggestion of the commissioner is to place the settlement of interrogatories before the Master and before whom the Master's report is made, and the presumption in favor of Master's reports, but in contemplation of law proceeds to refer cases "as a matter of course" from to one of the Masters, without a qualification on the part of such Master in favor of the party taking the order. Such a matter of justice the court should in all cases assign where the parties agree, and to be sure to a proper distribution of the business of the court among the Masters.

Mr. Bowen further says he has at all times devoted his attention to the practice of accepting the references, and in consequence of his having been assigned to the greater number of cases he has been able to earn enough to pay his expenses, while others have received heavy salaries and performed no less labor. He says that the present system is a hardship to him, and he asks that the rules be changed so that he may receive a fair share of the business.

Judge Gresham has arranged to have all the petitioners of the present system, which he deems to be the best and fairest, and which saves the Judge from all suspicion of partiality.

Another letter was brought in favor of the continuance of the present system, which is deemed to be the best and fairest, and which saves the Judge from all suspicion of partiality.

FRENCH FUN.

Some Over with American Search.

Baltimore, as a fact, has just taken its part on this subject.

Instead of carrying, however, after the interchange of the usual polite greetings, he remained standing in front of her and assumed deprecation.

"Have with anything?" asked the lady.

"My speciality, if you pronounce that the favor of accepting the same and on your part."

Some one was speaking to Paris, in the presence of a certain connoisseur, the comparative of a statue to some public man.

"Make it one centimeter," remarked the gentleman. "That I should not make for all the gold in the house."

"And what is that?"

"The dimension of the statue of Gambetta erected by M. Dubois."

A Parisian lady who is an inveterate theatre-goer, was recently accosted by a friend:

"I did not see you at the matinee the other afternoon at the theatre of Mme. X. Didn't you?"

"No, I went to the funeral."

"And didn't prevent your going to the matinee?"

"No, but I make it a point never to attend the matinee. I prefer an hour—and unless one has to be brought out for another visit."

An Italian was bragging of the politics and feats of strength.

"At Genoa," he boasted, "I'm not exactly within the distinction to an inferior that the people are accustomed to see representations in the theatres on the ceiling."

"I'm not the exception in my house," observed a Frenchman; "there the ceiling-room is on the floor and every one has it to it."

A newspaper published in Lisbon the following curiously-worded notice recently appeared:

"Mme. Gabriel Ulmer calls Ulmer, who fled Feb. 21, 1895, aged 24, upon her friends and acquaintances who have not received a letter, invitation to the present at the funeral which consider this as an invitation to all of her acquaintances, which will take place Sunday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

A German coming of an archeological discovery, which proves that he has discovered the never-melt-ice. Before communicating it to the world, he is having the discovery translated, the question has been how to express "never-melt-ice" in English. The question has been answered, the question has been answered, and their learned researches result from him in the following announcement:

"Gentlemen," addressed of their societies, with the acceptance of invitation, "this night of forget-me-not that I have the honor to announce my new discovery to none other than the celebrated city of Manchester."

LOST AND FOUND.

BOOKS.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

PATENTS.

MACHINERY.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LOAN.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

PROFESSIONAL.

FINANCIAL.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

BOARD WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

STORAGE.

INSTRUCTION.

AGENTS WANTED.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

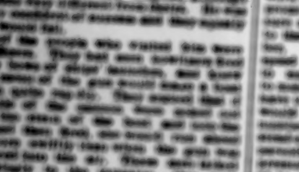
MISCELLANEOUS.

A LITTLE MARINE WONDER

IT PROVES ITSELF BY EXPLODING PREDICTIONS AND AIR.

Dr. John Ossa Tate an Inventive Whiz Produces a Revolution in the Method of Propelling Ships—No Coal or Steam Necessary if This Thing Is Successful—An Elaborate Explanation of the Scheme, with Appropriate Illustrations.

New York Sun: At last take the 15th of last November, whenever necessary or convenient, a ten mile pull that would have looked easy to the 4 o'clock steam launch if she had had any place for a propeller-wheel sticking out of the stern at Potter's shipyard in Brooklyn. Before she was let go the crowd of idlers that stood around her were deeply interested in the novel but effectless water sack scooter. It was suppose that two screwsaw ice tubs or skiffs, the two with, one foot high, and of indefinite length, had been inverted five and a half feet apart, so that the outboard ends were forward of the stern-post and securely fastened to planks and timbers. The stern of the craft looked exactly like the picture:



When the boat was afloat it was found that she would ride the water very gracefully. She was called the Eureka, and she had been built to test a startlingly new method of propelling ships. The inventor of the new departure was Dr. John Ossa Tate of Brooklyn, and he was backed in his experiments by the Baker Marine Propeller Company, Mr. Richard Pattison and Argent W. Whipple being among the stockholders.

Very soon after the boat was tied to the pier a Pennsylvania man was overcome at hearing another people-carrier-to-be thrown over with scorn. Thereafter mysterious pieces of wrought and cast iron were carted into the yard and placed on board, as well as other articles of machinery resembling. At length a button of about seventy-five-horse power was put on board, and its shorter end-bolts passed through a hole in the deck, and fastened. A powerful little thrower and an end of insulated wire followed. Then came a machine that looked like this:

Electrical energy at once generated in an air compressor, and thence, with proper precautions, by an iron mast to the wing nut in the other artificial boat that grounded it. And at once after it was in place just about the appointed hour.

Those who intelligently questioned Dr. Tate about the matter were told that the experiment was to test the practicability of propelling a ship by the following principle which sets out in an explanation manner and starting the air cutting gas to work out through the stern which had been specially prepared through the keel of the vessel. This is a great many people laugh, and Dr. Tate, being of a quiet nature, laughed with them himself. Although the experiment was different from theirs. He was perfectly confident of success and they mystery was to be their fat.

Some of the people who visited the boat were officers. They had seen hydraulic boat over the backs of their benefactors, and knew that the water would make a boat go, quite the reverse. They pointed out that the weight of the machinery there would not through the stern of the boat, and not the water, and then back, and thus drive the boat, more swiftly than when the gas was merely fed into the air. Those better informed sympathetically to the inventor. The Eureka, however, professed to be very much interested in the experiment, and Dr. Tate was in the pilot house with the engineer, Mr. Richard Pattison, and Mr. Whipple was in the bow with a boat-hook. Dr. Tate was in the stern with a long rope, and the boat was cast off. As soon as the machinery began to work the boat began to move, and it moved faster and faster as the speed increased

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

ACTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The New England Society—George Eliot and the Revision—Old Saints—The Education of the Artist—A Manual of Greek Archæology—Wonders of the Roman Soil—A Study of Primitive Christianity—The Gospel and Philosophy—Church Prose—Bells.

There are two books which give the history of the British stage during the last century—Cibber's "Apology," which covers the first half, and Tate Wilkinson's "Memoirs," which gathered the same records for the second. Both in 1871—not so far from the present age of Shakspeare and of Burbage—seemed to the reminiscent of the times during the glories of the Restoration, quaint in the same measure with the immortal Betterton, and dust in 1797, long after its very generation had passed, and when David Garrick in the light of his triumph had conquered a new era in dramatic art. Furthermore of Kitty Clive, he was incapable of money; an amateur of undertones, his marginal version of "Richard III." can come down to the present day; an excellent pensioner of hope, he was largely a man to represent as "the much-bucked ones"; gifted all the while a good luck disproportionate to its talents, he was only successful only to a character at which in some grand—that of the most delightful spectator of the English stage.

And so it was that when Augustin Daly and Lawrence Hutton began a few years ago their task of editing "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," they nicely left to Cibber the first which is all his own, passing over the days of Betterton and beginning with those of David Garrick. The two volumes of the series in sum at hand are devoted to Garrick and his contemporaries. The second will consider the Kembles and their period; in the third and fourth the actors of the middle of this century will be dealt with; and we take it the performers of the present day will be assigned to their prospective niches in the Temple of Fame. Mr. Irving's lecture, which is to be delivered at the University of Oxford, will cover the ground from constitutional history, from the remote employment of the art of Betterton, and preventing Garrick in the age of Betterton, the age of Garrick, the Kemble period, and "the actor going on to the present day." Such an undertaking as the present, that we infer going on in the art of acting, for the purposes of table-symmetry obliges us, as it also materializes, subtracts the natural and the conventional. The one standard to which actors must be judged is nature; and we are right at last to hold the spring like poetry as to produce song the more lovely and the truer of a rich artless. It requires somewhat that, no matter whether it is Betterton or Garrick who leads the movement towards nature, his disciples soon acknowledge the originality, and even the inspiration of the master. Thereafter, until he is succeeded or set by some new genius that the age may have evolved, the foremost take a higher artificiality. When one studies the work done under the influence of Garrick in advancing the methods of acting to its then ends that to nothing material does either from what Henry Irving is accomplishing—or, rather, was accomplishing in the present day.

In the volume there are physicians, tragedians, satirists, Scotch, Irish, Yorick, Punch, Sir John, Pop Gallagher, Ben Allegrom and Jack Jones Bellamy, and the contributors are Brander Matthews, W. Winter, Austin Dobson, Walter Herries Pollock, Dresser Rideing, Percy Fitzgerald, and Edward Eggleston. The book strikes one as a sort of dramatic encyclopedia, the skeleton being nothing more than accurate statements of fact, with numerous extracts added to each. Students of the stage will be grateful for the accurate data that have obtained, and also for many quotations that are not often quoted; such, for example, as Garrick's letter to Colman the first which is at

THE TELEPHONE SUIT.

DECREE IN THE INFRINGEMENT CHARGES HANDED DOWN AT NEW ORLEANS.

Judges Parlee and Billings, Sitting En Banc in the United States Circuit Court, Order an Injunction to Issue Against Persons Infringing the Bell Patent, the Validity of Which Is Fully Upheld—A Long Victory for the Bell People Which They Duly Appreciate.

New Orleans (Tuesday, June 5): Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judges Jeremiah A. Parlee and Edward C. Billings, sitting en banc, rendered an opinion in the celebrated telephone case. The suit was instituted several years ago by the Bell Company for an injunction restraining the National Improved Company from operating its telephones in this city.

The decision of the case hinged entirely upon one of the earliest operating rights in use there. Mr. J. J. Storrow of Boston, Mr. E. H. Johnson of New York, and Robert C. Clowry of Boston and Thomas B. Doolittle of New Orleans formed for the Bell Company, the Messrs. J. D. Rouse & Co., Thomas B. Doolittle, and A. C. Brice constituted the defendants. The opinion sustained yesterday is as follows:

[illegible]

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE LEGAL SUBDIVISION OF A BOOK.

Suit of an Instructor Case Covering Out of the Burning of Irving Park's Manhattan Bowling Alley—A Verdict Declaring Mrs. O'Brien Does Not Settle to Judge Prendergast—A Motion for a New Trial Made and the Matter Submitted—Miscellaneous Legal Items.

Judge Prendergast yesterday morning handed down one of the finest and most elaborate decisions in copyright cases that has been rendered in this country for many years. The case was that of Frederick Warne & Co. against Donohue, Henneberry & Co., and involved the question as to what constitutes the legal subdivision of a book. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants had infringed upon their copyright of "Mrs. Leicester's School," by publishing a book entitled "Mrs. Leicester's Girls and Their Duties." The defendants claimed that the latter book was not an infringement, as it was a subdivision of the former book, and that the copyright of the latter book was not valid, as it had been published in England before the publication of the former book in this country. The decision of Judge Prendergast sustains the claim of the plaintiffs, and declares that the defendants have infringed upon the copyright of the plaintiffs. The decision is as follows:

[illegible]

A Nice Question of Railroad Law.

Judge Gary has before him for consideration a motion for a temporary injunction restraining the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company from operating its tracks on Twenty-second street, Twenty-third street, and Twenty-fourth street, and from interfering with the use of the streets by the public. The motion is based on the allegation that the railroad company has no right to the use of the streets, and that the ordinance granting the right to the company to use the streets is void. The case will be argued on Monday next.

An Infringement Suspected.

Robert W. Patterson of the Enterprise Printing Company, doing business at 115 Dearborn street, has filed a bill in equity against Charles Hallock, Thomas Hallock, and the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, in which he charges that the defendants have infringed upon the copyright of a book entitled "Fishing Tackle and Its Use," which was published by the complainant in 1892. The complainant asks that the defendants be restrained from publishing the book in question, and that they be required to render an account of the profits made from the publication of the book.

The Sweetwood Will Case.

In what was expected yesterday before Judge Gregory would be the closing day of the Sweetwood will case, Mrs. Sweetwood, Charles Sweetwood, and Mrs. Sweetwood, W. S. Sweetwood, and Mrs. Sweetwood, and Mrs. Sweetwood, and Mrs

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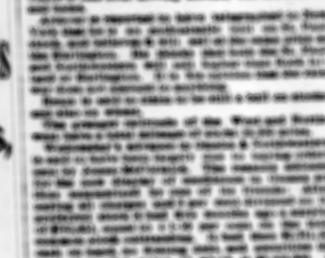

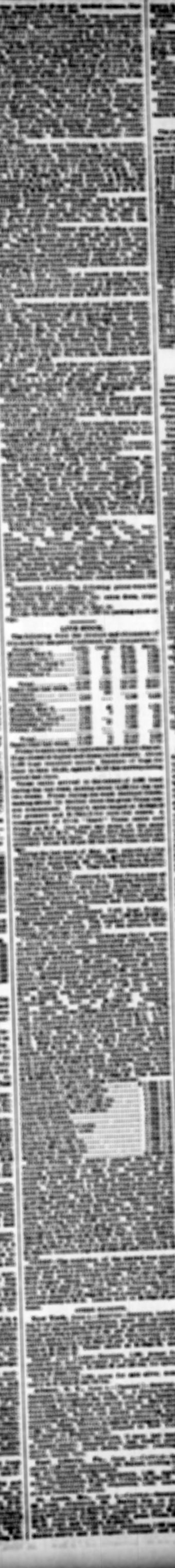

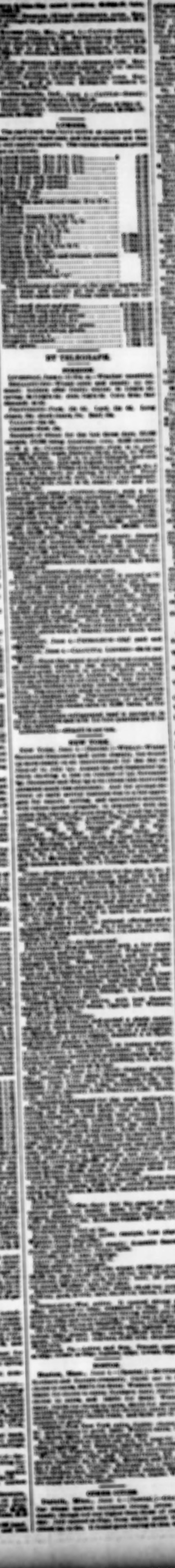

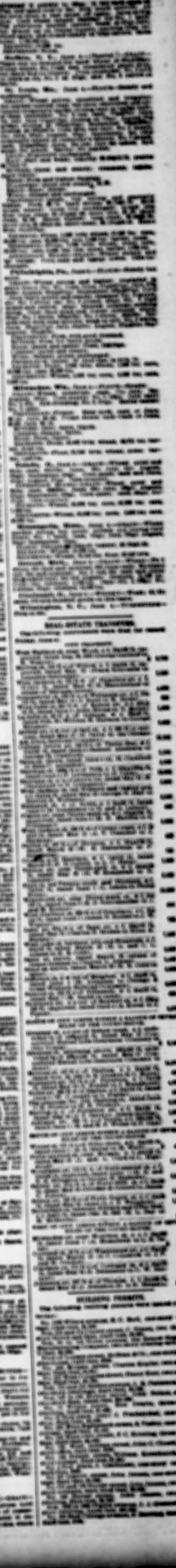

READING FOR THE HOME.

THE SILENT REVOLUTION IN THE STYLE OF HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

Improvements for People of Moderate Means—Fashion's Fancies—Everyday Bills of Fare—New York Women Artists—Sweetbreads Sitting—Mrs. Jay Gould—Women Do Not Run Corporations—Conversation—Good Fortune Coming—"The Disobedient"—A Romance of a Hotel.

A noticeable fact in recent home furnishing is that, while in one direction greater luxury is sought than ever before, in another corresponding simplicity is evident. It is as much for the sake of economy as convenience to surround himself with fancy and artistic belongings as it is for the millionaire to produce the same effects on a larger scale. Cheapness and refinement are no longer synonymous. The time has gone by when the purchaser had to take his choice between a costly carved or richly decorated carpet and a low-priced one glaring tapestry or tapis.

The same change can be observed in connection with furniture. The art lodging for a parlor set, comprising a sideboard sofa, a cupboard-topped escritoire, and six fancy chairs, warranted to sustain the fleet of the unhappy person condemned to perch on them, all begin to the tenants of some dwelling-house. It may be classed with the curious argument by a man of uniform good taste in most other respects who openly stated his preference for a cow, since, said Scotch wife and as a background for pictures over all the quiet-toned wall-papers in existence, no matter how rich or artistic their coloring.

These anomalies are rapidly growing fewer, and if there still remain individuals too fastidious to come into the sunlight way of thinking on these topics their fear of public opinion is doubtless most of them from expressing their antipathetic merits. The sight of faded green, dingy brass, and filthy curtains was hopelessly obnoxious, but it never long enough to give some people the impression that this upholstering fancy was desirable into the artistic work. Colonial coat is wearing itself out, however, and the accident atheists some may have to endeavor a thing of the past. It has to go to keep down the ghastly colors and staring patterns that have been fashionable, and from the ruins of the colonial has risen a taste for brilliant and variety combined with subdued tone, for draperies, self-toned coloring, and greater effects, that give a promise of revolution may be more of home-and decorative good, consisting a love and better order of effects.

As has been said before, the power of adaptation has been developed to an excellent in the present time. Parquet floors, covered green, hand-wood floorings, Oriental rugs, and those rugs are now common to possess, but they are an utterly beyond the reach of the large majority of householders as have the Asian carpets, gobelin tapestry, and elaborate brass mantle mirrors of an earlier day. The latter are cheaper now, so far as money is concerned, although in another way they are just as expensive as ever. It is a mere fact for some one to buy a solid old mahogany sideboard, which would seem the most unfashionable possession to dispose of, and to dispose of it to a responsible person or upholsterer who, after covering it with new leather, would sell it to a customer who would be glad to get it.

In the question of the original which suits both because they like, with the gilded and brass and long cane backs, a wooden frame and a peg top stock was a success! In that direction. Those have become rare to obtain. Others, a dozen could spare off a house and to some other dealer because chairs and cannot be obtained. Some patiently buy a broken article for sewing patent glass from Connecticut Cranberry, who, from one has acquired, has found it, have over $50 worth of furniture contract to ingeniously arranged pockets in her mahogany frame. In that frame a book can be made to do duty in addition to an the sideboard does half a dozen ways, but the harrowing notice that Bessie served to bring the one at a crowns, and that from the chairs, I fancy, that the proprietor of Hanaford and brothers figure in the deeds.

The Europe have been in vogue for a year or more, and, so far as I can judge, the fascination grow themselves for the purpose of attracting the attention or exciting the envy of other women. The handsome tables are an exception and as touch parties are a proof of this. The fact is that under a new harmonious practice the matter is hardly more little about it, and also in the station is become a proper or mystery than before.

Just now during the last twenty years have the dresses of women been fair to look upon, and then their more harmonized and received a good figure to wear them. Now it is a very unlucky day that for two women have good figures. They appear to have, but the feeling comes into many fortunes, and then, too, there are another side to a good figure which has to dress and put on as prosperity and wisely, sometimes, would waste the poor unfortunate person to discover the use of.

In the question the creation